

12 SILICON STORAGE TECHNOLOGY,  
13 INC.,

14 Plaintiff,

15 v.

16 NATIONAL UNION FIRE INSURANCE  
17 CO. OF PITTSBURGH, PA, et al.,

18 Defendants.

19 Case No. 13-CV-05658-LHK

20 **ORDER ON PROCEDURES FOR  
21 ADMINISTRATIVE MOTIONS TO  
22 FILE UNDER SEAL**

23 “Historically, courts have recognized a ‘general right to inspect and copy public records  
24 and documents, including judicial records and documents.’” *Kamakana v. City & Cnty. of  
Honolulu*, 447 F.3d 1172, 1178 (9th Cir. 2006) (quoting *Nixon v. Warner Commc’ns, Inc.*, 435  
25 U.S. 589, 597 & n.7 (1978)). Thus, when considering a sealing request, “a strong presumption in  
26 favor of access is the starting point.” *Id.*

27 For requests to seal judicial records related to dispositive motions, the parties bear the  
28 burden of overcoming the “strong presumption in favor of access” with “compelling reasons  
supported by specific factual findings” that outweigh the general history of access and the public

1 policies favoring disclosure. *Kamakana*, 447 F.3d at 1178-79.

2 For requests to seal judicial records related to nondispositive motions, the parties must  
3 meet the lower “good cause” standard of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(c). *Id.* at 1179-80.  
4 The “good cause” standard requires a “particularized showing” that “specific prejudice or harm  
5 will result” if the information is disclosed. *Phillips ex rel. Estates of Byrd v. Gen. Motors Corp.*,  
6 307 F.3d 1206, 1210–11 (9th Cir. 2002); *see* Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(c). “Broad allegations of harm,  
7 unsubstantiated by specific examples of articulated reasoning” will not suffice. *Beckman Indus.,*  
8 *Inc. v. Int’l Ins. Co.*, 966 F.2d 470, 476 (9th Cir. 1992).

9 Accordingly, the Court will not grant requests to seal that are overbroad or that include the  
10 sealing of public information contained within public documents. Likewise, the Court will not  
11 seal entire documents that contain both sealable and non-sealable information.

12 To facilitate compliance with these rules and the standards established within the Ninth  
13 Circuit, the Court hereby establishes the following procedures for filing subsequent administrative  
14 motions to file under seal in this case:

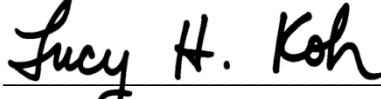
15 The parties shall file all administrative motions to file under seal as joint motions. Prior to  
16 filing any such joint motions, lead counsel for both parties must meet and confer to decide what  
17 information the parties will request to file under seal. The parties must file declarations from lead  
18 counsel that confirm compliance with this order with each motion to file under seal.

19 The parties shall file concurrent with the administrative motion to file under seal all  
20 necessary declarations establishing that the information sought to be sealed is sealable. For  
21 motions to file under seal relating to dispositive motions, the declarations shall set forth the  
22 “compelling reasons supported by specific factual findings” that the parties believe outweigh the  
23 general history of access and the public policies favoring disclosure. *Kamakana*, 447 F.3d at  
24 1178-79. For motions to file under seal relating to nondispositive motions, the declarations shall  
25 set forth the “particularized” reasons that the parties believe that “specific prejudice or harm will  
26 result” if the information is disclosed. *Phillips ex rel. Estates of Byrd*, 307 F.3d at 1210–11.

1 Except for the four day deadline for filing declarations, the parties shall also comply with all other  
2 requirements set forth in Civil Local Rule 79-5(d).

3 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

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5 Dated: October 9, 2015

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7 LUCY H. KOH  
United States District Judge

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United States District Court  
Northern District of California